

Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. II.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861.

[No. 318.]

Sale by Auction.
On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c. — ALSO,
A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys, J
Halticks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffels, Flannels,
Irish and Sheetting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.
H. and T. MOORE,
Dec. 14. Auctioneers

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handomely assorted,
30 boxes Havana Segars,
Cotton in bales — on a credit.

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpet and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Gingham,
A variety of Muffin and Muffin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
Dec. 17. Vendue-Master

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Bladenburgh, on Tuesday the 8th inst. a bright Mulatto man, named Jack, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, with very black and pretty long hair. He is tolerably well made, bandy legged, dark eyes, and has something the appearance of an Indian. He took with him a new suite of dark mixed cloth, with white metal buttons, to wit: short doubled breasted jacket, vest and pantaloons, also a blue broadcloth coat, nankeen breeches, jackets of different kinds, white stockings, good shoes, and sundry other articles of clothing not recollected. It is probable he is gone to Alexandria (where he has often told me his mother lives) having been seen on the road going that way with a bundle of clothes, and may endeavor to get on board some vessel in order to get off. Whoever takes the said man and brings him home, or secures him, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

RICHARD PONSONBY.
N. B. All matters of vessels and others are forwarded employing, harboring, concealing or carrying off the said Mulatto man at their peril.
Dec. 16.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,
In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
100 casks Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,
800 bushels of Salt,
1 bale of Morocco Skins,
A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,
Figs in Frails,
Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,
10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.
They have likewise on hand,
A few bales of Negro cottons and blankets,
German Linens,
Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hhds. and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces.
Nov. 30.

For Sale.

A new and beautiful SCHOONER,
Masted, but not rigged.
Said by the builder to be 30 feet on the deck, 38 feet keel, 15½ feet beam, 5½ feet in the hold: he supposes she will carry 1000 bushels. She was built under the inspection of the late Daniel M'Carty, esq. of Cedar Grove, for his own use: uncommon pains were taken to have her executed in the strongest and best manner: she is remarkably light, and constructed for fast sailing. Bills negotiable in the bank of Alexandria will be received, payable in ninety days from the time they are given. Any person inclined to purchase, may apply at Cedar Grove, between Pohick and Ackatink creeks, where she may be seen.

PATRICK KEOGH.
Dec. 14.

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and Aligator from Liverpool,

Part of their Fall Goods,
which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes, and a liberal credit will be given to their punctual customers.

On hand,
A quantity of East India Segars,
Manufactured Tobacco in kegs.
Oct. 5.

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received,
by the Reserve from London, part of his FALL ASSORTMENT,
and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.
Sept. 12.

JUST RECEIVED,
COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffels. For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.
Oct. 6.

STRAYED.

OR more probably stolen, from the common adjoining my dwelling house, a Sorrel Mare,
about 14½ hands high, shod all round and with tailed. She has a remarkable blaze and what is called a wall eye, is a natural pacer and her gait is very good.
If strayed, I will give ten dollars for her delivery. If stolen, fifty dollars on conviction of the thief. Should it be discovered that this mare is kept up for a reward, one of a different description may be expected.

A. HENDERSON.
Dec. 10.
Rags bought at this office.

For BOSTON.



The Schooner PRISCILLA
(A good vessel)
PRINCE HARDING, Master,
Will take freight on reasonable terms. — Apply to the Master on board, or to JOHN G. LADD,
Who has lately received and now offers for Sale,

20 Hogheads of excellent Molasses,
15 do. do. Sugar,
25 do. do. Rum,
5 do. Copperas & Brimstone,
10 Casks Cordials,
20 Barrels Boston Beef,
30 Casks, } Fresh Raisins,
20 Boxes }
50 Bags Coffee,
200 Boxes Candles and Soap,
5 Bags Cotton,
5 Do. Hops,
10 Boxes Cotton and Wool Cards,
20 Do. 10 by 18 Glafs,
30 Chests fresh Teas, } Entitled to
20 Bales Russia Sheetting, } drawback.
8 Do. Ravens Duck,
3 Casks of Writing Paper,
50 Boxes fresh Chocolate,
Excellent Dumb Fish, &c. &c. &c.
December 8.



Freight Wanted
For the sloop SALLY,
Captain CARPENTER,
Carries about 350 barrels — for N. York or Rhode Island, on moderate terms, if application is made soon.

JOHN G. LADD.
Landing and for Sale, from said vessel,
10 Puncheons well flavoured St. Vincent Rum,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Sweet Cider, Cheese, and dry Cod-Fish.
November 28.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a few mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will show the lands.
Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county will show these lands.
I will sell all or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.
R. T. HOOE.
October 23.

A Tutor Wanted.

I WISH to procure a Teacher of improved mind, and moral, to reside in my own family. An accomplished female would be most agreeable. The salary shall be proportionate to merit. Letters addressed to me at Centerville in Fairfax, or at New-Market in this county, will be received readily.

SPENCER BALL.
Prince Wm. 21st Nov. 1861

Seven Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the services of Colin Auld, on Tuesday the 24th ult. a dark Mulatto Girl, named WINNIE, about 14 years of age: Had on when she went away a calico short gown and brown calico petticoat. As the parents of said Girl reside in this place, it is thought she is lurking about town. Any person bringing back said Runaway to Colin Auld, St. Asaph Street, 3 doors west of Mr. Faw's office, shall receive the above reward. Masters of vessels and others are forwarded harboring or carrying off said Girl at their peril.
December 2.

Wanted.

A steady and active GIRL, of good character, either white or black (though the former would be preferable) as a child's maid. To such as can come well recommended good pay will be given. None otherwise need apply. Enquire of the Printers.

December 12.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Alexandria, on Saturday evening the 14th inst. two Negro Women, viz. Amie and Venus: the former about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, stout made, of a yellowish cast; had on, when she went off, a blue cloth habit; said girl was purchased of Mr. William Reed, and formerly lived in the City of Washington, where I expect she is now lurking: the latter about 24 or 25 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has now with her a young child at the breast, about 4 or 5 months old, her apparel is not recollected; she was purchased of a gentleman living in Prince George's County, Maryland. — Whoever will apprehend said women, and deliver them to me in Alexandria, shall receive the above reward, or 10 dollars for either.
GEORGE LUCK.
Nov. 18.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

COTTON & STEWART'S

Book-Store, Royal-Street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE

War of the French Revolution;

—VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT

Against continuing the War, for the Sub-

version of the Republican Government of France:

A LETTER

To the Duke of Portland, being an answer

to the two Letters of the late Right

Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating

for Peace with the French Republic:—

And

A MEMORIAL,

Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and

Emancipation of Spanish America, by

means which would promote the tran-

quility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 20.

L A W.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,

The Clerical Candidates.

A POEM.

The above work is printed on fine wove

paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price

25 cents.

Dec. 3.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership between Adam Cooke and John Goolrick, under the firm of Cooke and Goolrick (owing to the interference of mercantile business with the professional situation of one of the partners) is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who may stand indebted to the said firm, and also those to whom the said firm may be indebted, are requested to apply to Adam Cooke for payment.

ADAM COOKE,
JOHN GOOLRICK.

Dumfries, Nov. 30, 1861.

Adam Cooke will in future carry

on the business on his own account—he

has a large and extensive assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which will be sold on the most moderate

terms for cash or country produce.

ADAM COOKE,
12w 3t

Congress of the United States

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 14.

Lewis R. Morris, a member from Vermont, appeared and took his seat.

The Committee of Revival and Unfinished Business reported in part, that they had examined the journals of the late House, and found in an unfinished state sundry bills, reports, and petitions, which they specify. The committee concluded with a resolution that all petitions &c. depending in the last house, be taken up at the instance of a member, or on the application of the petitioner.

Mr. Griswold moved that the committee of Claims be directed to enquire into the expediency of allowing the Refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia further time for exhibiting their claims for lands under the act for their relief;—agreed to, 40 to 33.

Mr. Nicholson called up the resolution, laid by him on the table respecting the Expenditure of Public monies by Timothy Pickering, Esq. late Secretary of State. Mr. Nicholson observed that some ideas expressed by a gentleman from Massachusetts, when this subject was before the house, had weight with him, and had induced him to modify his motion. It had been properly, in his opinion, remarked that such a motion should not point at any particular officer, but that it should be extended to all officers who superintended the disbursements of public money. He had, therefore, prepared another resolution, which, while it embraced his first object, would be seen to be connected with other objects equally interesting, as follows:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire and report, whether monies drawn from the treasury, have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the same have been regularly accounted for; and to report, likewise, whether any further arrangements are necessary to promote economy, enforce adherents to legislative restrictions, and secure the accountability of persons entrusted with the public money.

Mr. Bayard declared his high pleasure at the liberality and candour, which characterized the mover of the resolution; which had been manifested on the institution of it, as well as in the modification now offered. The motion, as it now stood, however, was not confined to one department, but embraced the whole. He thought it would be best to confine it to one department; but to give it a more retrospective effect, and to apply it not to Mr. Pickering only, but also to Secretaries of State that preceded him. He believed, that, on investigation, it would be found that monies disbursed had not been expended conformably to the strict letter of appropriations. But such a deviation was the result of necessity. The public service forbade delaying certain measures, for the execution of which competent appropriations had not been made, to the next session of Congress. He believed that the same thing had occurred in other departments. It had been the custom, in cases where money was wanted for one, though appropriated to another, under the same department, to take it from the latter and to apply it to the former.—This was illegal; but its being the custom palliated it.

Mr. Bayard could not but approve the conduct of the gentleman from Maryland. He had honorable to himself, and honorably to Mr. Pickering, declared his conviction that Mr. Pickering had acted like a man of honor and integrity; and that though he had sanctioned departments from the letter of appropriations, yet that this had been only as he had termed it a technical misapplication of money. For this enquiry Mr. Bayard thought there was sufficient cause. The public mind has been agitated. The vilest slanders had been circulated. It had been asserted, not merely that Mr. Pickering had violated the appropriation of public monies, but that he had applied them to his own personal purposes. But after the praiseworthy candour of the gentleman, he trusted that all false imputations would be removed; and that it would be found that all the noise made, arose from inattention to prescribed appropriations of money; and that the same inattention applied to the other departments.

Mr. Bayard desired to know the extent of the motion. If confined to the

department of State, embracing all the

department, he would be in favor of it. Mr. Nicholson would answer the gentleman from Delaware, that it was his intention that the motion should apply, as far as it affected the department of State, not only to Mr. Pickering, but to his predecessors also; and he had so framed it as to include the departments of War and the Navy, in case the committee saw fit so far to extend their inquiries. The accounts of the department of State could be easily examined, while those of the War and Navy departments, from the want of specific appropriations, precluded so precise an investigation. But the committee may examine the subject; and the terms of the resolution gave them authority to pursue their enquiries, if they thought fit, into those departments. They may also go back, if necessary. For himself, Mr. N. had no objection to this. Not that he thought such a measure necessary, as it was well known that the accounts of Mr. Pickering's predecessor had been settled, and that a suit, which had arisen from such settlement, was now depending.—He had plainly answered the enquiries of the gentleman, and he hoped satisfactorily.

Mr. Giles observed that he had always been in favor of giving the people the fullest information on the expenditure of public money. It would be recollected that he was among the first to institute an inquiry into the disbursements of the Treasury under this government. It was true that his efforts were attended with but little success; they had been treated with but little respect; and he might, perhaps, add that they had been treated with some share of disrespect.—He rejoiced, however, in the change which had taken place, and he expected that this house would hereafter be as jealous of public disbursements, as he had long been.

The disbursements of public treasures excited, and deservedly excited, the national sensibility. The people felt it as all important. He was, therefore, well pleased with the resolution, whose effect would be to enquire into the conduct of all present and past Secretaries. As the whole would be included, it would exclude all party consideration.

He hoped that they were now assembled to legislate for the public good; and that standing on the ground of truth, all calumny, let it come from whatever quarter, would be dismissed. He felt no ill will to any public officer, but he thought the official conduct of all of them should be tested by facts. He believed there had existed practices dangerous to our happiness; and his remarks were directed against those practices, not against any particular persons. If inconvenience and injury had sprung from the practice, we should find a remedy for them.

Mr. Giles hoped that at the commencement of a new administration all the doors of information would be thrown open, that the people might be well informed, and be able to recel all calumny that was propagated, and know where real blame attached.

Mr. Giles said he wished to know when the practice alluded to commenced. The house sat here as a board of enquiry into the transactions of the government, and without respect to any particular man, it was their duty to enquire into the conduct of all. He, therefore, hoped, not only that this motion would pass, but that some thing similar to it would be incorporated in the standing rules of the house; whereby the act of enquiry would be general and a matter of course. If this should be done, the measures of all the departments would pass in review every session, and checks would be sufficiently multiplied to satisfy the public mind.

Dr. Mitchell professed himself well pleased with the substitute offered to the original motion, which had in some measure excited his surprise. When an individual of great probity, and who had long served his country, was pointed at by the original motion, he could not avoid a painful sensation. The mover had wisely resolved, under the influence of such feeling, to modify his motion, and to make it general, instead of particular. Dr. M. did not know how business had been transacted in the departments; but he did know that suspicions and slanders had been levelled at our public officers. It was in the power of the house, if they were unfounded, to disperse them. The house might be considered as the protector of the innocent.

Dr. Mitchell did not believe the gentleman pointing out had been guilty of corruption. He believed what was so called was an allowable departure from the strict letter of the law, in order to promote the public good.

Mr. Bacon said, if he understood the motion, it had nothing to do with the conduct of Mr. Pickering, which not only contained no particular reference to him, but avoided all personal reference to any of the officers. It applied solely to the expenditure of public money. He therefore saw no reason for bringing him or any other person into view. When an enquiry had been made, it would be time enough to approve or condemn the conduct of public agents.

Mr. Bayard perceived no difference of opinion among gentlemen. All expected in the abstract, as well as in the present case, that the conduct of public officers should be examined, and the result laid before the house. He, however, did not think the statement made by the gentleman from Virginia perfectly correct, when he told the house that his endeavors to obtain an enquiry into the state of the treasury had been treated by a past house with disrespect.

Mr. Bayard said his own information might be incorrect, as it was taken principally from the prints of the day; but he would say that since he had been a member of that house, there had been no case where an investigation was asked, in which a majority of the house had not functioned it without hesitation.

He recollected an investigation made at the instance of the gentleman from Virginia, into the conduct of a former Secretary of the Treasury; that the investigation did proceed; and that the very gentleman had a full opportunity of satisfying his own mind on the correctness of the conduct of that officer. If there had been a case in which a majority of that house had opposed an investigation, it was not within his knowledge.—For his own part, he never had opposed, nor ever would, the freest investigation of the measures of public agents, whatever administration had the government in its hands.

With respect to the contemplated motion announced by the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. B. did not know that he would object to it. But he would observe that it might produce the most serious inconveniences if not injuries, to the government. An imperious and irresistible necessity might force your officers to go beyond the limits of an appropriation. Appropriations that are made are usually prospective. They are necessarily, in many cases, imperfect. They may of course either exceed or fall short of the object for which they are intended; and you must, to make good the deficiency of one draw upon the excess of another. This procedure had been introduced, and had been formed, he believed, into a general practice. He did not know that any department had exceeded its aggregate appropriation; but redundancy of one appropriation had been made use of to supply the deficiency of another, under the same department. He did not know that any detriment would flow from such procedure. The officer who made the deviation, knew that he did it on his own responsibility, and that his conduct would be strictly scrutinized. From this view of the subject he did not dread the inconvenience suggested.

Mr. Bayard said he would illustrate his ideas by stating what had come to his particular knowledge. According to one of the stipulations made between the United States and Spain, a boundary line was to be run between the United States and the possessions of Spain for which 60,000 dollars were appropriated. The act of running the line was in execution, unfinished, and our commissioners in the wilderness, when the appropriation run out; and this was during the recess of Congress. What was to be done? were we to disavow a foreign government, to stop the whole business? No. There being money appropriated to the department for other purposes more than was required, the Secretary of State applied it to this purpose.

Mr. Bayard thought it proper on this occasion to state that Mr. Pickering had clearly shown that every dollar of public money that had gone through his hands had been applied to the public service.

This information he had from the most authentic source; nor should he here state it were it not entitled to the fullest confidence.

Mr. Bayard concluded by observing

that in his opinion, the resolution was too broad; it applied to all monies expended, no matter by whom: it was imperative, upon the committee to make this most extensive enquiry; to obviate this difficulty, he would move, if agreeable to the mover of the original resolution, to confine it to the heads of the departments.

Mr. Bacon thought the resolution stood very well. Instances would doubtless occur under every government, that would justify a deviation from the rigid prescription of law. But he was of opinion that it would be time enough to make such remarks as had fallen from gentlemen, when such instances are satisfactorily shown to have occurred.

Mr. Giles was happy in the calm spirit with which the session commenced, and he hoped the same spirit would attend the deliberations of the whole session. He must, however, be permitted to say, that the gentleman from Delaware had been inattentive to the course of events, or he would have been more correct in his statement of circumstances which had attended the case to which he (Mr. Giles) had alluded.

There was no doubt that after great efforts made by him to obtain an investigation of the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, an enquiry had been made; but the result of that enquiry, as submitted, was far from being satisfactory, and did not embrace many of the most material points. The gentleman was incorrect in another statement. He had not, as declared by the gentleman, yielded his assent to the correctness of conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury. The gentleman, doubtless, had the information he gave the house from certain newspapers that he and many other gentlemen were in the habit of reading. But such authority, did not authenticate the information. The fact was otherwise. The enquiry made had produced different convictions on his mind. From the enquiry then made which in its review the house may deem it proper to avail itself of, it would be found that the gentleman then at the head of the Treasury, had been employed for three years in drawing money from Holland, and that on this was founded the Bank of the United States. Mr. Giles thought it barely necessary to make this explanation. He was sorry for the necessity of making it on this occasion, which he should not have done but that it was extorted from him by the incorrect remarks of the gentleman from Delaware, which rendered it necessary for him further to say, that he never had been, and never could be satisfied with the then Secretary for breaking down the great barrier of appropriations.

As to the imperious circumstances, mentioned by gentlemen, which compelled a violation of appropriations, he agreed in the necessity which might sometimes exist; but when such a violation occurred, the causes of it ought to be truly imperious, and ought to be stated immediately to Congress, who was the only judge of the propriety of the measure, and not the man who had usurped their decision.

But the deviations are not new; they appeared to be of long standing, from which in his opinion, great mischief and no good had resulted. He, however, did not wish to enter into a discussion until a report was made. He forebore, therefore, making any further remarks.

Mr. Lowndes, hoped the enquiry would take place; but thought the terms of the resolution too comprehensive. It does not say where the examination shall begin, or where terminate. The committee may examine into the conduct of one officer, or every officer. He believed it to be the practice of all deliberative bodies to prescribe definitive duties to its committees. He therefore hoped that the house would limit the report to certain points, that a definitive duty may be required, and a definitive report made. The task, unless defined, would be Herculean.

Mr. Claiborne was surprised at the expression of any sensibility for Mr. Pickering, or any other man, when he read that part of the constitution that directed that all monies should be expended under appropriations made by law; and heard gentleman justify departures from this constitutional injunction, he was truly astonished. If Mr. Pickering had departed from the directions of the law, to say so was no calumny. The committee proposed to be formed, will enquire into all circumstances, and the public officers will be applauded, or virtually censured. We

are accountable to the people for the expenditure of their money, and it is proper that our public officers should be accountable to us.

The question was then taken on Mr. Nicholson's motion, without modification, and carried without a division and a committee of 7 members appointed, viz.

Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Griswold, Mr. Giles, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Jones, Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Elmendorf.

The speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying a statement of Receipts and expenditures for one year preceding Oct. 1, 1801.

Referred to a Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of gen. S. Smith, the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Lewis R. Morris in the chair.

The Message of the President under consideration.

Gen. S. Smith observed, that among other objects to which the President had attracted the attention of the house, was our commercial situation. We were informed that the United States were at peace with all nations; and that peace had taken place among the powers of Europe. It became congress to direct its attention to consequences that might proceed from such a state of things; and particularly to the injuries that might attach to our carrying trade. It was known that under the British Treaty, Great Britain, going perhaps beyond the meaning of the treaty, had imposed heavy counter-vailing duties on our goods, and that certain acts of France had the same effects, whereby many of our most valuable exports would cease to be carried in our own bottoms. Early under the present government it had been deemed wise to lay discriminating duties, which had tended greatly to assist our carrying trade. Our capitals had greatly increased, and if foreign nations restricted our trade by unfair regulations, it became us to adopt counteracting measures; and this could now be done with the more safety & effect from the force of our capital. He therefore moved:

Resolved, That so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, ought to be repealed; such repeal to take effect whenever the president shall be informed that the discriminating duties of foreign nations, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the commerce of the United States, shall have been abolished.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Giles. Among the various topics of the message is that in relation to the Census. It is important that Congress should be early occupied in deciding the ratio of Representation, as many of the state legislatures are now in session, and will be specially convened, if they rise before congress shall pass a law on the subject. He therefore moved:

Resolved, That the apportionment of representatives amongst the several states, according to the second enumeration of the people, ought to be in a ratio of one representative for every thirty three thousand persons in each state.

On which the question was taken, and the motion carried without a division.

Gen. S. Smith said, another important member of the President's message respected our situation with the Barbary powers. It became Congress immediately to come to a decision that would enable the President more efficiently to protect our trade. He therefore moved:

Resolved, That it be expedient that the President be authorized by law, further and more effectually to protect the commerce of the United States against the Barbary powers.

Mr. Nicholson said he did not like the resolution; as it had a reference to a point with which we were unacquainted. The President had informed us that he had sent a squadron into the Mediterranean. It may have been a wise act; but he did not wish the house to commit itself until fully informed. He moved with this view, to strike out the words "further and more effectually."

Mr. Giles proposed that the motion lie on the table until the documents on this subject were printed, which was agreed to.

Dr. Mitchell alluded to his having

presented two petitions from aliens in N. York, and then moved:

Resolved, That the laws respecting naturalization ought to be revised.

Mr. Giles thought the motion ought to be so drawn as to bring the principle before the house, for which purpose he moved to add "or amended."

Agreed to.

So amended the motion was carried.

The committee then rose, and reported the two resolutions agreed to.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

Extract of a Journal kept by David Otis, on board the British frigate Circe, Isaac Wolly, commander.

"The said David Otis in the sch. Polly, Oliver Fuller in the brig Washington, and John Lawson in the brig Columbia, on our passage from Port Republica for Charleston, cargoes sugar & coffee with documents, (as we supposed, a necessary proof of neutral property) within 24 hours sail of our destined port, were captured by the Circe, sent on board with our crews; where we were treated in a most degrading and inhuman manner, namely, being crowded in a groupe under the gundeck, in a dark and nauseous apartment: our provisions were a small allowance of salt beef and wormy bread, or four flour. During our imprisonment on board the said frigate, we never eat or drank with any officer on board, nor were we allowed any fresh provisions, notwithstanding they had plenty at the time: and further we were obliged to sleep either among the common sailors, or on deck, exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

After arriving in Nassau roads, we were detained three days on board, not being allowed to go on shore, and treated in the same manner, notwithstanding our repeated remonstrances to the contrary. Having wrote to the following gentlemen, John Armstrong, Esq. John Cunningham, Esq. and Mr. George Butler, they interested themselves in our favour, and we were at length permitted to go on shore. To those gentlemen we beg leave to return our sincere acknowledgements.

David Otis,
Oliver Fuller,
John Lawson,

Charleston, December 1, 1801.

From Jamaica Papers to the 5th ult. received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

His Majesty's ship Retribution, capt. Foster, having the Earl of Balcarras on board, failed yesterday from Port-Royal for Europe, with the vessels in the list of failing under her convoy.

The sch'r Industry, Drummond Simpson master and owner, from this port for the Bay of Honduras, has been captured by a Spanish privateer, and carried into St. Jago de Cuba, there condemned and sold to an American for one thousand dollars. The captain and crew with the crew of a New-Providence sch'r 42 in number, are closely confined in prison, with an allowance of only two shillings and a penny per day, to subsist on.

By an American vessel, arrived on Tuesday, from St. Domingo, we learn, that general Morfe, who commanded in the northern district of St. Domingo, and who was the officer that took possession of the Spanish part of that island, by order of gen. Toussaint, has risen in rebellion against him, and that actual war is now subsisting between the parties adherent to each other. The armies were in fight of each other near Gonaives, about six days ago.

Entered ships Phoebe, —, Trinidad; Janus, —, Turks Island; brigs Theris, —, Charleston; Neptune, Lathen, Savannah; Good-Intent, Hopkins, Liverpool, N. S. schrs. Rising Sun, Fowler, Jamaica; Poily, Dean, Norfolk; sloop Sisters, Le Fort, Philadelphia.

Schr. Rising Sun, Fowler, from Jamaica. Nov. 27, in lat. 23, 37, spoke schr. Josiah, Parker, bound from Montego Bay to Norfolk. 25th, of Cuba, fell in with a Spanish fleet off three 74's, 2 frigates, 2 cutters, a brig, and 2 tenders, who were in pursuit of the English fleet from Jamaica; detained us 4 hours and then suffered us to proceed. Left there, brig Eliza, of New-York.

CHARLESTON Dec. 4.

Captain Smith informs, that before he left Gibraltar, dispatches had been received there, by one of the captains of the Tripolitan cruizers, which were blockaded there

by the American Squadron, from the Bay of Tripoli, directing his admiral to offer terms of peace to commodore Dale. As the admiral was not there, captain Smith did not learn whether commodore Dale had been applied to by the captain, but it was generally supposed the Bey was sick of his warfare, and was willing to accommodate things on almost any terms.

Captain S. further informs, a little time before he sailed, captain Dale, being with the frigate President in Algeiras Road, sent a boat with a lieutenant and eleven men to Gibraltar, to offer such American vessels as were there a convey up the straits; on her return the boat was upset and every soul perished. Commodore Dale requested captain Smith to make this unfortunate event known.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Lee yesterday moved the Court for a rule to shew cause why a Mandamus should not issue to James Madison, Esq. Secretary of State, commanding him to give the commissions of justice of the peace to William Marbury, Dennis Ramfay, R. T. Hoce and William Harper, which had been deposited in his office by order of the President of the United States, for the purpose of being recorded and forwarded to them.

The act of Congress assuming jurisdiction over the territory of Columbia, passed at the last session, directs that a number of justices of the peace should be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—Mr. Adams in pursuance thereof nominated a number of persons as justices of the peace for the counties of Washington and Alexandria, which composes the district of Columbia. The nominations were ratified by the Senate, commissions accordingly made out, and most if not all of them signed by the President, among which it is stated were those to the persons above named, and sent to the office of the Secretary of State, as is usual in such cases, to be recorded and forwarded to the persons to whom they were respectively directed. From the press of business which is usual at the close of every session of Congress, and which a variety of causes made particularly so at the last session, the attention of the Secretary and the clerks was engaged by more important concerns, the commissions were neglected for several days, and were at length abandoned to the honor and integrity of the new administration. The appointments were in the mean time published in the papers.

It is said that it was among the first acts of the new President, to stop the issuing of all commissions from the office.

We forbear making any remarks, or entering more into detail until the supreme court have acceded to the above motion, which it is expected will be to-day.

Wash. Fed.

WHETHER the light of Reason and Philosophy most resembles the meridian splendor of the sun, or the delusive glimmer of an ignis fatuus, is a question which has given rise to much controversy. The men who have boasted most of basking in the sunshine (or rather moon-shine) of Reason, and who have the most strenuously contended that the restraints of law and religion are unnecessary to make men virtuous and honest, are ETHAN ALLEN, the Atheist, TOM PAINE, the Deist, and ABRAHAM BISHOP, do. do. But, unfortunately for these men, their conduct has given the lie direct to their theories; and has proved incontestably that when man once divests himself of the fear and controul of God and the law, he descends to a grade of being, but little, if any, elevated above the brute creation.

But let us stop reasoning a moment, and attend to a short story:—

A gentleman was travelling alone for the benefit of his health in a strange part of the country, when, quite unexpectedly, two roads presented themselves to his view—the one rugged, but much trodden—the other smooth and even, but exhibiting scarcely the trace of a footstep. While he was pondering which of the roads to prefer, three other travellers made their appearance from the untrodden path, all in a shocking plight—their carriages broken—their horses lame, and themselves ragged and covered with dirt. The gentleman anxiously enquired which of the roads would afford him the most comfort

and ease. "The one on which we travel," exclaimed the three, all as one. "But the other appears most in use," answered the gentleman. "That's owing to the ignorance of the travellers," replied the others—"People have so long been accustomed to the old road, that they are very careful to caution travellers against taking the new, and they, blindly following their directions, go plodding on in the old way. —But you, sir, will do well to keep the new road: Here you are confined by no bounds and fences, but may, when impeded, vary your course as much as you please. But in the old road, you are confined to narrow limits; and whatever difficulties present, you have no way of avoiding them." The gentleman smiled at the artful reasoning of his advisers, and casting a scrutinizing look at their tattered garments and disabled carriages, told them that, "like other ignorant travellers, he should be content to keep the old road."

Reader, you may gather instruction from this story—When such votaries of Reason, and travellers of the new road, as Ethan Allen, Tom Paine, and Abraham Bishop, use their delusive arts to turn you into their path—behold their filthy characters, and shabby reputations, and follow steadfastly the old road.

TOUCHSTONE.

[Balance.]

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 16.

Mr. Huger, (S. C.) arrived and took his seat.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State relative to the relief of American seamen. Ordered to be printed.

Sundry reports of the committee of claims were taken up and concurred in.

The committee of elections to whom was referred the claim of N. Hunter, esq. from the Mississippi Territory, to a seat in the house, reported that he had a right to a seat, to debate, but not to vote.

Committed to a committee of the whole and made the order of the day for Friday.

The subject of the Census was again called up; after a debate which occupied almost the whole of this day's session, it was carried for one representative to every 33,000, and a committee of three appointed to bring in a bill. [Debate will be given in course.]

Several petitions put off last session, were referred to the committee of claims. Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, December 16.

Arrived, sch'r Talbot, capt. Sorensen, 15 days from Cape-Francois. Left there, ship Orion, Bayne, of Baltimore; brig Nancy, Perkins, do. Spartan, Furlong, do. sch'r Eleanor, Wickham, do. to fail in a few days. Several others, belonging to Boston and Charleston, names not recollected.

The sch'r Two Brothers, capt. Giff, of this port, came out with the Talbot—was chased 4 hours in the Calcos passage, by a Spanish privateer, who fired several shot at her. The news of peace had arrived at the Cape before captain Sorensen failed.

Public Notice.

THE justices who compose the Levy Court for the county of Alexandria, have appointed the 23d of this instant, (Dec.) to meet at the Court-House, in order to receive all accounts which the law may authorize them to pay.

Notice is hereby given, To the STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the Court-House in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing Nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter. By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
Dec. 18.

Notice.

Those who have claims against the estate of Benjamin Shreve, deceased, are desired to furnish them properly authenticated: those who are indebted to the estate are requested to call on John Janney and make payment.

WILLIAM PATON, }
EDWD. STABLER, } Exors.
JOHN JANNEY, }
12 mo, 18.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON

OFFERS FOR SALE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of—

Old Cogniac,
Barcelosa,
Peach, and } BRANDIES,
Apple, and }
Java, and } COFFEE,
Green, and }

Spinning Cotton, Molasses,
Old Jamaica, and } RUM,
W. India, and }
N. England, and }

Demijohns, from 3 to 6 gals.
Stone Jugs,
Starch and Fig Blue,
Claret,
Madeira,

Port,
Sherry, } WINES,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Corfica }

Holland Geneva,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento,
Cayenne and } PEPPER,
Black, and }

Imperial,
Young Hyson,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin & } of the Clotheir's cargo,
Souchong, and }

Muscovado,
Loaf, and } SUGARS,
Powdered, and }

Rice, Race and Ground Ginger,
Castile,
White, and } SOAP,
Brown, and }

Best Orleans and flota indigo, Spanish
segars, mustard, madder, coporas, allum,
brimstone, glue, saltpetre, sweet oil in flasks
and bottles, Leiper's and Hamilton's snuff,
short pipes in kegs, common and fine AL-
bany chocolate, wine and cyder vinegar,
capers, olives, anchovies, cucumbers, fruits
in brandy, pearl barley, battle and FF
gunpowder, patent shot, Cavendish's best
chewing tobacco.

A few kegs and boxes fresh raisins and
currants.
Nov. 30. eoim

MILFORD FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Court
of Chancery of Fairfax county, will be
sold on the premises, on the first day of
January next, at 12 o'clock,

A TRACT of LAND on Holmes's
Run, late the property of Robert Allison,
deceased, containing 44 acres, to satisfy
debts due to Robert Meale and Dennis
Ramsay, both of Alexandria. On this
tract, known by the name of MILFORD,
there is erected a mill, supplied by a very
constant stream of water, well calculated
for grist or merchant use: she has a pair
of good burr stones, and a pair of cullens,
with bolting cloth, screen, elevators, hop-
per-boy, &c. It is calculated that the
burr stones alone can grind 30,000 bushels
of wheat in the year, and that there is suf-
ficient head of water to convert her into an
over-shot mill. There are besides on the
premises, a good log house, meat house,
stable and cabin. The whole in fee sim-
ple, as will appear by reference to the re-
cords of the county court. The mill is
situated about 1½ miles from Alexandria,
of a mile from each of the great roads
leading from the westward, is well adapt-
ed for the purchase of grain, and offers to
a capitalist alluring prospects of gain.

The terms of sale are, one third of the
purchase money shall be payable in eight
months, one third in sixteen months, and
one third within two years from the day
of sale, with interest from that time. The
purchaser to give bond and security for
the payment of the purchase money at the
terms before mentioned.

CHARLES LITTLE,
Wm. PAYNE, } Com'rs.
GEO. SUMMERS, }
Nov. 17. eo6t 2awgt

Notice.

THE partnership of Shreve & Janney
having been dissolved by the death of
Benjamin Shreve on the 19th of Novem-
ber last: those who have claims against
said partnership are desired to furnish them,
and those indebted to them, are requested
to call and settle their accounts immedi-
ately to enable me to close the business of
the partnership with the executors.

ABEL JANNEY,
Surviving partner of Shreve and Janney.
Dec. 15. eo3w

ABEL WILLIS

Has for sale, at his store on Prince Street,
(Just from Norfolk)

Soft-shelled Almonds, Figs,
Oranges, Lemons, Grapes; best Jamaica
Sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity,
Havanna white and brown do. best English
Cheese, elegant Travelling Cases, best
Spanish Segars and Crab Cyder.

Dec. 4. eo.

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general
ASSORTMENT of BOOKS
IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, 4 vols. pref'd.
Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musi-
cal Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View
of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cullen's
Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's
Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibbon's Surveying Moore's
Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's
Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2
vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Eucan's Family Phy-
sician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's
Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admi-
rality Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentle-
man and Ladies Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on
the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's
Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's
Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edin-
burgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Confi-
dential, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on Na-
tional Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education,
Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Gu-
thrie's Geography, Knox's Education, 2 vols.
Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Cottin's Travels, Cook's
Voyages, 4 vols. Damburger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols.
Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Lewis) 2 vols.
My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit
of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara
Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Mai of the Ham-
let, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Ahlin and Dim-
bayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Myr-
tles of Utopia, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the
Baron, Ghost Story, Tale of the Times, 2 vols.
Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Monte, 2
vols. Family of Ortensburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black
Valley, Ellen and Mordant, 2 vols. George
Barnwell, Mountain Cottage, Children of the
Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, E-
mila de Varmon, Oakdale Abbey, The Fair
Impostor, 3 vols. Oakfield, 4 vols. Count de
Hoenforn, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols.
Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma
Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 2 vols. Miss Bat-
tlemore, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2
vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sen-
ley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by
Moore, 2 vols. Mordant, by Ditto, 2 vols.
Reuben an Rachel, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols.
Mythic Cottage, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer
Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce,
London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers,
and a large collection of Histories and Children's
Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper
Hangings, Waters, Quills, Ink Powder, Violon
Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank
Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the
groce, dozen, or single.
Country Shapcepers supplied on the low-
est terms.

District of Columbia, County }
of Alexandria, D. }
OCTOBER TERM, 18

Joshua Watson, Plaintiff
AGAINST
John R. Wheaton, Jo-
seph Cary, William
Hodgson, J. M. Cle-
mentson, Dennis Ram-
say, and B. Ghe-
quiere, Defendants.

The defendant, JOHN R.
WHEATON, not having entered his
appearance, and given security according
to the act of assembly and the rules of
this court, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court, upon affidavit, that
the said John R. Wheaton is not an in-
habitant of this district, on motion of
said complainant, by his counsel, it is or-
dered, that the said defendant, John R.
Wheaton, do appear here on the first
day of January Court next, and enter his
appearance to the suit, and give security
for performing the decree of the Court;
and that the other defendants, Joseph Ca-
ry, William Hodgson, James M. Clema-
han, George Clementson, Dennis Ram-
say, and Bernard Ghequiere, do not pay
away, convey or secrete the debts by them
owing to, or the estate or effects in their
hands belonging to the said absent defen-
dant John R. Wheaton, until the further
order or decree of this court; and that a
copy of this order be forthwith published
for two months successively in one of the
public newspapers published in this county,
and that another copy be posted at the
front door of the Court-House of the said
county.

A copy—Tess,
G. DENEALE, C.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the
District of Columbia, as soon
as he can close his out standing
concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING
Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM
adjoining the Great Falls of Potomac, on which
is a good House, a new Barn, and some excel-
lent Meadow. Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60
feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron
House, situated on the Canal made by the Po-
mac Company, and the right of cutting the
wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land ad-
joining—much of this wood is convenient to the
river, and may be readily transported to George-
Town, the Federal City, or this place. The
other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven
hundred acres of LAND, in Berkeley county, ad-
joining the lands of the United States, at Keep
Fryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than
half of it is in wood, and the remainder good
farming land. The other five-eighths may also
be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36
Acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria,
and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of ce-
dar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick
DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a
brick Stable, Smoke Houle, and Well of excel-
lent water. The Garden and Yard paved in—
The House is not quite finished. It will be sold
either in its present state, or finished as may suit
the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the
new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson,
and the subscriber, between Fairfax Street and the
river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said
wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 foot
street.

An undivided half of a LOT
on the west side of Fairfax Street, above Queen
Street, on which the house was burnt last winter.
For particulars, respecting titles and terms,
which will be liberal both as to price and credit,
apply to—

JOHN POTTS.
Alexandria, O. 17. 1awgt

For Sale,

A set of Greek and Latin Claf-
fics, among which are some very scarce
and valuable—a pair of Adams's Globes
—an Orrery—Piano Fortes, with com-
plete sets of strings for piano fortes and
harpsichords.

Enquire at this Office.
Decy.. eo3rt

To be Leased

For the term of 12 years, at reasonable
rents,

Sundry tracts of Land in
the counties of Berkeley and Hampshire,
in tenements of convenient dimensions,
from 100 to 200 acres.

IN BERKELEY.
526 acres upon the river Potomac, op-
posite to fort Frederic.

1100 acres upon the river Potomac, at
the mouth of the Warm Spring run.

660 acres upon the north fork of Sleepy
Creek.

Mr. Butler, living at Bath, can
show these Lands.

IN HAMPSHIRE.
301 acres on New Creek, at the mouth
of Kittick branch.

700 acres on the drains of Abraham's
creek, on the Alleghany mountain.

633 acres on the south fork of Gib-
bon's run.

654 acres on the Alleghany mountain,
between the gap over to Pine Swamp and
another gap, called "The way to Buffin-
ton's meadow."

555 acres, called the "Trout-pond
tract," on the drains of Great Cacapon.

The five last-mentioned tracts were ta-
ken up near 40 years ago, and granted to
Thomas Bryan Martin, deceased, and by
him conveyed to the subscriber. Any of
these tracts are to be purchased at a rea-
sonable price; one half of the money to
be paid down, and for the other credit will
be allowed. For further particulars apply
in Alexandria to the subscriber.

CHARLES LEE.
Sept. 16. 2aw

I have for Sale,

A quantity of Sine Twine,
A few bales excellent Sacking,
1 cask Spanish Whining,
8, 10, 12 and 20d. Nails.

My Fall Goods are

received. JOHN JANNEY.
9 mai. 20. 1aw 2mt

The Subscriber will

take a young man of good character to
the study of Medicine.

JAMES CRAIK.
O. 16. 1aw41

The Members of the

Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on
Buildings in the State of Virginia, are
hereby requested to attend their general
annual meeting to be held on the first
Monday in January next (being the 4th
day of the said month) at the Capitol, by
10 A. M. agreeable to the 3d and 25th
articles of their constitution; those who
do not attend in person, or by proxy, will
be represented by the member of the State
Legislature of their respective counties or
districts.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent, M. A. S.
Richmond, 23d, Nov. 1801.

The Members of the

Mutual Insurance Company, against Fire
on Goods and Furniture in the State of
Virginia, are hereby requested to attend
their annual general meeting to be held at
their general office in the city of Rich-
mond, on the second Wednesday of Janu-
ary next (being the 13th day of the said
month) by ten o'clock, A. M. agreeable
to their constitution.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent, M. I. C.
Richmond, Nov. 25, 1801.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
his Friends and the Public, that he has re-
moved his store into the brick house ad-
joining Messrs. James Russell & Co's,
where he has opened a neat assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, Ker-
seys, half thicks, flustings, coatings,
Kendal cottons, flannels, batizes, role
and striped blanketts, calimeres, swan-
downs, plaids and jerseys, fancy cord,
velvets, fustians, fluffs, calicoes, Irish li-
ness, shawls, check handkerchiefs, beds
tickings, ticklenburg, oshaburg, &c.—
Gentlemen's fine hats of the newest fash-
ion and of a very superior quality, felt do.
by the case and by retail, children's
coarse and fine do. shoes, kid, stuff, and
leather slippers.—Loaf sugar, brown do.
in barrels, coffee in bags and barrels,
pepper and allspice, china and queen's
ware, which are now offered for sale on
the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE,
O. 16. d6eo

100 tons Plaster of Paris,

Jamaica Spirit,
Philadelphia loaf and Lump Sugar in hhds
and bls.
Lisbon Wine by the pipe or gr. cask,
1st and 2d quality James river Tobacco in
kegs,
Coarst Salt—For sale by

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

Two or three Mill Wrights, and
two Journeyman Carpenters wanted im-
mediately.
10 mo. 26. eo

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND in
Frederick county, Virginia, containing
400 acres. Property in the county of
Fairfax or town of Alexandria, will be
taken in payment.

Enquire of the Printers.
Dec. 8. eo3t

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE IMPORTED

In the Augusta from London, and Com-
merce from Liverpool, via Baltimore,
The following GOODS,
which completes their assortment for the
season—viz.

Superfine cloths and kerseys,
5 4 and 6 4 broad cloths of every descrip-
tion,
4 4 and 7 8 plains,
7 4, 6 4 and 4 4 moleskin cut coatings,
Kerseys and hatteries,
2 trunks, muffs, tippets and ermines,
1 box thread edgings, laces, and veils,
3 cases of fish lines,
2 do. do. floorings and diapers,
2 trunks printed calicoes,
4 cask table knives and forks,
White Chisel needles,
Fashionable buttons,
Silk haws,
Cotton and silk hosiery,
11 8 and 6 4 cotton and linen check,
Threads, tapes and bobbing,
8, 10, 12, and 20d. nails, &c. &c.
All of which will be found and open for sale
in a few days on moderate terms, at the usual
credit, by wholesale or retail.

O. 12. d6eo

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING STREET a few doors above the
WASHINGTON TAVERN.